WASHINGTON

Reception of the Chinese Embassy by the House of Representatives.

A State Dinner Given Them by the President.

The Squabble Among the Municipal Officials.

Consideration of the Southern Restoration Bill in the Senate.

THE TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Probable Postponement Until December.

WASHIN STON, June 9, 1868. Movements of the Chigose Embassy.

After leaving the hall of the House of Representa tives the Chinese Embassy vetired to the Speaker's room, where they received a large number of ladies atlemen. Sun Tojen and Chih Tajen put on immense spectacles with philosophic dignity to the occasion, and tooked more wise than ever. These dignitaries were the centre of observaand upon their introduction to the ladies seizer with a vigorous grip and bowed most profoundly. These two officials seemed to experi-ence an intensity of inward delight, which was mani-

ed in a broad and prolonged grin. in addition to receiving the courtesies of the crowd, a number of persons took occasion to secure the autographs of the members of the Embassy. Sun Tajen and Chih Tajen, after the first press of the rowd had passed over, were the recipients of a lively series of questions from a number of curious es. Both of the philosophers, possessing a very limited acquaintance with the language of the American, answered each interrogatory in the affirmative, accompanying each attempt at foreign articulation with a deferential bow, restoring their persons to a perpendicular and putting on an affable

Prom the Speaker's room, under the directio of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House Committee bassy visited several of the House committee rooms and were informed of their uses Thence they proceeded to the rotunda, examining gorical paintings with which it is adorned. The ongressional Library was next visited. Here seemed to be more particularly interested. Th ron shelves were a special object of curiosity. Spofford, the Librarian, explained all the inent features of the library. The Embassy spent some time in the west balcony of the Capitol, overlooking the city, the majestic rse of the Potomac and the distant hills of The day could not have been better adapted to the purpose of a good view—Pennsylvania avenue crowded with vehicles, the massive piles of ble and granite making up the Treasury, Post Omoe and Interior buildings, the castellated and resque outlines of the Smithsonian Institute, general beauties of the city were in turn admired. sral field glasses were supplied for the purpose of taking in more minutely the distant landscape of Virginia and the Potomac. The party were next ested to the Electric Department and explained the uses of the immense and numerous jars in which the electricity for the lighting of the dome is generated. As it was feared the embassy would be tired before they could see all points of interest in the Capitol it was determined to stop here and make another visit before their departure. The sey therefore returned to their carriages and drove to the hotel. During the reception in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hooper, Delegate from Utah, was introduced to one of the interpre Teh. "Itah!" said Teh. mechanically bringing his ds together; "Utah! Heap of wives !" The remark gave rise to a universal laugh in the vicinity, and indicated singular familiarity with American

It is understood that the President will make the letter addressed to him by the Emperor of China and the communications in relation thereto made by Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Ambassadors the subto be deeply interested in the mission of the Em-bassy, and is desirous that every thing that can be China and the United States may be accomplished

State Dinner to the Embassy. The Chinese Embassy visited the Executive Man-sion this evening in compliance with an invitation

from the President to participate in a state dinner given out of compliment to Mr. Burlingame and his Sowers, and choice viands spread before the quests were in striking contrast with the neveities of a celestial larder. After dinner the party retired to the East Room, where a lively and pro-tracted conversation was had. The following distinguished personages were present:—The President, Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame, Secretary Seward and lady, Mrs. Patterson, Sun Tajen, Chih Tajen, General Hancock, Mr. Brown, Secretary of the Embassy; Commodore Shubrick, General Schofield, Secretary of War; Secretary McCulloch, Reverdy Secretary Randall, Secretary Browning General Banks, Secretary Welles, Mr. De Champs Baron Stoeckl, Mr. Thornton, the English Minister Mr. Berthemy, the French Minister, and also the interpreters to the Embassy. About ten o'clock the party broke up, evidently having highly enjoyed the

Contested Sent.
The House Committee, of which Mr. Dawes, of

Massachusetts, is chairman, to investigate the claims of Mr. William McGrorty to the seat now occupied will to morrow or the day after report to the House in reference to the right of Mr. Hooper to represent the Territory in Congress. The prevailing belief is that the committee will report adversely to Mr. Hooper, whough nothing of a definite character as to the nature of the report has transpired. The committee have been lingering over this portion of their and report upon the claim of Mr. McGrorty to repre Territory of Utah on the strength of the

The Impeachment Managers Still at Work The impeachment committee will soon conclude investigation and furnish the record of the testimony to the Senate Select Committee heretofore appointed to inquire into matters connected with the subject and affecting the character of that body. If not known that the Senate committee has yet Committee had pefore it to-day Mr. Charles H. Shet ley, whose testimony was in part similar to his amdavit published this morning, of the locking up of over \$17,000 belonging to Mr. Wooley in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel of this city, of which he is part proprietor. The money in question was pro-duced in evidence. Mr. Van Volkenburgh was also

present before the committee.
Russors About the Assistant Secretaryship of

the Treasury. been circulating here among the knowing ones that the question as to who will succeed Mr. Chandler in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been decided in the mind of the President, and that Colonel Edward Cooper-who has been once rejected for the office and who has been discharging the duties of Assistant Secretary as takerim furing the last six menths—will be renominated. Careful inquiry in a quarter where the
truth can be most readily obtained does not verify
the statement. The fact is, that among the numerous aspirants for the office in question the President
has not expressed any preference, and it seems
probable that the vacancy will continue for some
time to come.

The Squabble Among the Municipal Officials.
The Soards of Aldermen and Councilmen of this
city met in joint convention in the Aldermen's chamber this morning at eleven o'clock. None but conservatives, however, were present. A resolution was

servatives, however, were present. A resolution was offered, and after a long discussion was adopted, instructing the joint committee appointed yesterday to count the vote, and which failed to do so, owing to the refusal of the City Register to deliver to then the ballot boxes, to again wait upon the Register and repeat the demand for the original returns of the Commissioners of Election. The committee having waited upon the Register, returned and reported through its chairman that another application for the election returns had been made and the committee had again been refused. The committee asked for further time and for authority to send for persons and papers and to employ counsel for the purpose of obtaining possession of the ballot boxes. The re-quest was granted, and the joint convention took a recess until to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock.

The duplicate joint convention, consisting of the radical members of the two boards, also assembled at half-past eleven o'clock; but finding the Aldermen' rooms occupied they went to the Council Chamber, which they found locked. The conservative Council, which had convened there previous to the assembling of the joint convention, had locked it when they adjourned. A duplicate key was found somewhere and the door opened. When the Council had entered they discovered that no business could be done for want of a quorum. They accordingly sat idle until the conservative joint convention adjourned, when the conservative Councilmen returned to their chamber in order to adjourn. As soon as the conservatives announced that a quorum was present, whereupon the chairman of the committee appointed yesterday to count the vote arose and reported that the repul lican candidates of the Fifth ward were elected, and that the majority for Mr. Bowen was 168. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the joint convention was now ready to make. The committee returned and reported that the Mayor had said that he had no communicasary it would be his pleasure and duty to do so. The Mayor informed them that he had taken posses sion of his office and was engaged in discharging his duties. The radical joint convention then adjourned

The President of the Board called a meeting of the Aldermen in their room, but when they reached the room it was found locked. After the conservative joint convention had adjourned the janitor was ordered to lock the door, which order was obeyed, a session of the Orphans' Court (which is held in the same room) and a reporter were in the rooms and were locked up. When the radical Aldermen came the janitor refused to open the door, but subsequently When about to relock the door the President of the radical board grappled with him and a desperate assisted by one or two negroes who rushed in with him. The janitor was thrown out of doors, and the radical Aldermen entered. The Board in a few minutes after adjourned till to-morrow afternoon. One of the first acts of the new Mayor was to appoint a negro, six feet two inches high, as janitor of

the Mayor's office. This ebony janitor remained in the office all last night and seemed to yearn for an opportunity to display his muscle; but nobody disturbed him in his duties.

an International Currency. Senator Sherman to-day made a report from the

Committee on Finance, accompanying the bill in rela-tion to the coinage of gold and silver. It says: tion to the coinage of gold and sliver. It says:—
The importance of a common monetary standard among commercial nations has always been conceded, and that commerce and peace have steadily approximated different standards of exchange towards each other, while local interests and war have as steadily diverged from them. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of intercourse and commerce, and nothing will tend more in this direction than the adoption of a fixed international standard of value by which all products may be measured and in conformity with which the coin of a country may go with its flag into every sea and buy the products of every nation without being discounted by the money changer.

This, the report shows, has been the wish of Ameri-

This, the report shows, has been the wish of Ameri can statesmen since the Revolutionary war. The results of the Paris Congress are set general advantages which we will share with the civilized world in attaining a uniform coinage are stated. Special reasons are given why the United States should now adopt the system. The committee general plan of the Paris conference. The comconclude by saying:-

general plan of the Faris conference. The committee conclude by saying:

We have been led to inquire whether, if the United States adopt the plan of the Faris conference, it will be adopted by other nations, so as to accomplish the object proposed of an international currency of universal circulation throughout the civilized world. Upon this point we have the most satisfactory assurances. Since the Faris conference it has been adopted by Austria, and will in all human probability be adopted by the North German Confederation. A strong party in Great Britain, including many of the ablest statesmen and the great body of her commercial classes, have urged the adopted by the United States; and they concur in the opinion that, if adopted by the United States, forest Britain will be induced by her interests to modify her sovereign to the international standard. We have the highest authority for saying that Canada stands ready to adopt the plan the moment it is adopted by the United States. Different representants of the South American States say those States will readily adopt it, so that upon Congress now rests the fate of a measure that according to the opinion of eminent American statesmen will shed unfading glory upon the age of its adoption; that will give to international law an international coinage, and will lead to a vast extension of the obgress now reast the age of a measure that secording to the opinion of eminent American statesmen will shed unfading glory upon the age of its adoption; that will give to international law an international coinage, and will lead to a vast extension of the objects of international law common to Christian and civilized nations, hus binding the whole family of man by the same ties that are uniting and consolidating neighboring States. Your committee recommend the adoption of this measure with certain amendments with the conviction that it will not only promote the loal interests of the United States, but will subserve the general interests of all nations who have already or may hereafter join in its adoption." The committee, after a partial consideration of these questions, direct that the bill be reported with amendmens, and that Mr. Morgan, of the same committee, be utilorized to submit a report adverse to the bil, and that these reports be printed, and that the bill ie postponed until the next session with a view to cliating a fuller discussion by the people of the severalquestions embraced in the bill.

The British Minister on the Coal Interests of

Nova Scotia.

Reference was a short time ago made to a reporter cerrespondence between Ir. Thornton and the Secretary of State in relationto Nova Scotia coal. The ocuments have since bee made public. It appears that last month Mr. Thrnton wrote to the Sec retary that Lord Stanley and received a letter from the General Mining Association, calling his attention to the injury which has seen inflicted on the coa producing interests of Nea Scotia by the abroga tion of the reciprocity traty, owing to the fact tha while large quantities of imerican coal are imported into Canada duty free, th Nova Scotia coal is now only admitted into the Unled States upon the paymen of one-fourth of a dollar per ton in gold. Canada he says, has been urged, out has declined, to resort to retaliatory measures Mr. Thornton expresses the hope that steps wil be taken to relieve Nova Scotia from a grievance which appears to produce no corresponding advanage to the interests of the United States.

Mr. Seward sent Mr. Tornton's letter to the Sec-

retary of the Treasury who replied it would be mappropriate to negotite any similar reciprocity treaty respecting tradewith the provinces in the attention of Congress right be called to the subject. in view of the communcation of Mr. Thornton, and he should cheerfully cooperate with the Secretary of State in urging an ajustment of this question or

Board of Army Ofcers to Examine West

Pols Cadets.

A Board, to consist & Brevet Colonel J. Simp and Brevet Colonel J. 1 Head, Surgeons, and Breve Major E. J. Marsh, Asstant Surgeon, will assemble at West Point, N. Y., n the 10th inst., to examin into the physical gulifications of the graduating class. The Board will continue in session until it has examined into the physical condition of all the

General Grant left Washington to-day in the noor train, en route to West Point to be present at the examination exercises at the Academy. He will probably deliver the diplomas to the graduating

meeting this morning on the subject of making changes in the subordinate officers of the Senate but there not being a unanimity of views the whol subject was postponed until December next.

Naval Bulletin. Commodore James A. Greer is ordered to ordnan duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 1st of

First Assistant Engineers S. L. P. Ayres, R. S. Talbot, George W. Sensner and L. R. Greeve, and Second Assistant Engineers H. M. Quig, M. P. Towne, T. L. Vandersilce, F. W. Toumon and J. Van Amberg have been ordered to temporary duty connected with the contractor's trial of the machinery of the Minnetouka.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Hutchinson, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens and Acting Master J. M. Butler have been honorably discharged.

POLITICAL COSSIP AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Radical Policy of Usurpation and Revolu tion-What It is Tending to-Charges Against the Radical Party-Their Want of Magna-nimity-The Merging of Country in Party-The Rejection of Mr. Stunberry.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1868. To one who enters upon a review of the course and policy of the party which now controls the des tinies of this country, nothing is more calculated to bewilder and confound than the startling array of occurrences compressed within the space of a few short months, and revealing but an outline the Jacobinical conspiracy which ruling this republic in the interests a corrupt faction. So great have

been the number of acts that have been perpetrated in dagrant outrage of justice and propriety that the swift indignation of the independent press has been much too slow to visit all with the notice they deserve. In the history of a free and sovereign peo ple no other instances can be recalled where their elected servants exhibited such unblusning disregard of public opinion, of public decency and morals and, above all, of such unaffected contempt for what the American people have been taught to reverence and cherish-the constitution of the country. The radical party has plunged into a career where to continue is to perish, and where even to hesitate is to be lost, and in setting at naught the well established usages in the system, policy and practice of the government, and in flaunting deflance in the very teeth of the great conservative masses of the people, but seals its own fate, while by the great ethical law of compensation which permits no evil w ithout its correcting and attendant antidote of good, it shows by tangible demonstration that it is possible to weaken, corrupt and utterly destroy the est and freest government in the world by the unchecked action of an extreme party.

The political destiny of the country has been dragged out of its sure and settled orbit, and its most vital interests have been made to subserve the perverse policy of engrafting on our institutions the may be edified with the consistency of democratic government, but that Puritan hate and an unbridled greed of power may be gratified.

Within a few short months and a host of irreverent hands have been raised in violence against the constitution, and so numerous have been the offences against this sheet anchor of our liberties that the historian can only expect to treat within reasonable

compass of one here and there.

The Supreme Court attempted to exercise its apwas promptly introduced and passed for muzzling this last court of appeal for the citizen. In the Judiciary Committee of the Senate two bills lie dor-mant—one to nullify an independent decision from the Supreme Court, and the other to make General Grant dictator.

motive than to remove one who made himself obnoxious by drawing too much attention to the sacred-

ness of the constitution.

The clamor against the Senators who helped to defeat impeachment was nothing more than the vengeful cry of the vultures that hoped to gorge mselves on the spoils of office and the plunder of the people's treasury.

Alabama, which the most fraudulent efforts of a

carpetbag conspiracy failed to restore to the Union oh the precious plan of Congressional reconstruc tion, is to be dragged in as a negro prize and her of radical tyranny and refused admission to the Union except under the imposition for all time to come of fundamental party conditions. Impeachment over, we have a Board of Managers, whose functions should have ceased with the trial for which they were organized, instituting an investigation into the private affairs of American citizens with more autocratic exercise of power than the Star Chamber certainly as sacred as private letters, and in many instances deemed more so, are seized by order of a self-constituted despot and tortured to represent men as guilty of offences for which no

other proof could be produced.

The seizure of these private telegrams is, without exception, the most significant and appalling evimind and the desperate spirit of the revolutionary cabal which presumes upon that demoralization.

The act might have been excused in that trying crisis of the country's fate when secession fung down the gauntiet of disunion; but at a time when the normal condition of law and order prevails the indignation of an outraged people should have been heavily visited on the heads of the usurping adventurers who dared to trample on one of the dearest rights of freemen. It is truly said "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and it is only that vigilance which extend to things apparently small that can fully embrace the dangers to free and popular government. The conversion of the Capitol into a Bastile for the incarperation of a citizen whose only offence is a refusa to surrender one of his most precions rights is another charge in the catalogue of usurpations and high handed outrages perpetrated by the ruling

power in the government.

All over the policy which it has deemed fit to in augurate the slime of partisan hate prevails, and the tyranny which an unruly majority exercises over the feeble opposition in the House of Representatives is echoed in the petty spite which a Senatorial caucus or executive session displays towards any one of adverse political views upon whom it passes judgment. The rejection of Henry Stanbery for reconfirma-tion as Attorney General is the latest instance of tha contemptible malevolence which crops out wherever a case presents itself with even a remote affiliation to party or party difference. The excuse offered the public for the rejection of Mr. Stanbery is his refusal to argue the McArdie case—a refusal which most consistent, considering that the Atterney General had already pronounced a deliberate opinion that the reconstruction laws as applied to such cases as McArdle's were unconstitutions and therefore debarring him from undertaking to defend the contrary principle. The people are no so obtuse as not to perceive that the gallant and grateful conduct of Mr. Stanbery in resigning his position as Attorney General and bastening to the defence of his chief was the unpardonable offence that radicalism could never forgive. And then Mr. Stan bery did not plead Mr. Johnson's case as a lawyer might, and while enforcing the right and virtue of the President's principles hold a different set of his own. He threw himself into the defence of Mr. Johnson with all the arcor of a friend, and identified himself unmis-takably with the policy of his administration. But all the chivalrous purity and dignity of Mr. Stanbery's character could not impress the minds of such Senators as failed to see any such motive as tinguished fellows in voting against impeachment,

awning.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Seedon

SENATE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., presented a memo ting forth that she expended some \$40,000 for the support of Union prisoners during the rebellion, that she has been always devoted to the Union, that she has been reduced to poverty by raids on both sides during the war, and asking to be remunerated for

the amount actually expended for such purposes.

Mr. Dool'ttle moved to refer the matter to the Military Committee, with instructions to inquire into the facts alleged and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to refer it to the Committee on Claims.

Several other Senators urged that this paper take the usual course.

Mr. Docliffle assented, and the matter was so referred.

Several petitions were presented by Messrs. Cameron, Ramsey and others, praying for a reduction of tax on tobacco, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the Louisville Board of Trade, concurred in by the New York Chamber of Commerce, praying for a reduction of tax on whiskey to fifty cents per gallon, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE ARMY.

reduction of tax on whiskey to fifty cents per gallon, which was referred to the Committee on Pinance.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the turning over to the Surgeon General of aertain distilled spirits for the use of the army. He also introduced a bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMMANDER GROGES W. DOTY.

Mr. NYS, (rep.) of Nevada, introduced a joint resolution to place the name of Commander George W. Doty, of the United States Navy, on the Navy Register, from July 16, 1862, with pay from that time, which was adopted.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the bill in relation to colnage (gold and silver), designed to promote the establishment of a uniform currency among all nations, with the recommendation that it be postponed till next session.

It establishes the weight of the gold coin of \$5 at 124 9-20 Troy grains, equivalent to the French coin of twenty-five francs, being at the rate of \$6 20 to the kilogramme, with other sizes and denominations in due proportion of weight and of the fineness of ninetenths. The weight of the half dollar is fixed at 179 grains; lesser coins to be in proportion; but the coinage of silver pieces, of one dollar, five cents and three cents. shall be discontinued; gold coins issued under these provisions shall be a legal tender to any amount, except for such existing bonds of the United States as are payable in coin; and foreign gold coins, conformed to the basis herein prescribed, are also to be made legal tender so long as the standards of weight and fineness are duly maintained, which is to be determined annually by the Commissioners of Assay, the Fight of legal tender in particular, where deficiences are found and so reported. The other provisions relate to the character of devices, which shall consist of such emblems and inscriptio

nished by the Director of the Mint.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF IRON-CLAD CONTRACTORS.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, (dem.) of ind., the Senate again took up the bill for the relief of certain contractors of iron-clads ordered. To meet objections he moved to amend by inserting a provision that the sum appropriated shall be in full discharge of all claims upon the vessels upon which the allowance was made by the Auditing Board.

After considerable discussion the bill was laid aside at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

The special order—the Omnibus bill, so called—was then taken up. The question was on the amendment to admit Alabama.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., made an argument in favor of the amendment. He called attention to the fulfilment of the prediction made by him in opposition to the recently repealed provision requiring a majority of the registered votes for the ratification of the constitutions of the lately rebellious States. He claimed, however, that, judging from all the circumstances attending the election in Alabama, it is evident that a majority not only of the loyal but of all of the people of Alabama are in favor of the constitution. Mr. Willey then took up the general question of reconstruction, drawing a comparison between the Congressional plan and that of the President—unfavorable to the latter. He ridiculed the idea of the danger of conflict of races caused by such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angles as a such a minority of the people of the Angl latter. He ridiculed the idea of the danger of conflict of races caused by such a minority of the people as the blacks form, holding that if it should occur it would be the result rather of the overbearing disposition of the Anglo-Saxons. He closed by arguing at some length in favor of political equality.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., recommended that the Senator and others who hold the same views go back to their own States and there advocate negro suffrage, instead of confining their philanthropy to ten States in the South. Referring to the Chicago platform and its concession that in the loyal States the question of suffrage belongs to the people, he asked whether justice is to be bounded by geographical lines? He spoke at some length on the question of negro suffrage and equality, holding suffrage to be a political right conferred by society for its own benefit, and that the negro is unfitted by education and experience to be clothed with it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Saulsbury's remarks the Senate proceeded to vote on Mr. Wilson's amendment to include Alabama, with the following result:

YEAR—Messrs. Anthony, Chandier, Conness, Corbett, Ferry, Powler, Harlam, Morrill of Me., Morton, Nye, Pomeror, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Williams, Wilson—22.

NAYR—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Mostron, Kedmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghysen, Hendricka, Howard, Howa, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vt., Patterson of Tenn., Saulsbury, Trumbull, Vickers, Yates—21.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., offered his amendment, noticed yesterday, requiring commanders of districts to allow the installation of officers elect within twenty days after the election, such officers to be provisional only until their States are admitted, pronouncing the present ineligibility to office of persons who will be ineligible when the fourteenth amendment in the next highest number of votes for an office to which such persons may be elected shall discharge its duties

Mr. Morton's amendment being an amendment to an amendment.

Mr. Morton's amendment being an amendment in favor of Mr. Williams' amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., suggested that Mr. Williams' amendment, in motion until the bill in question could be printed, so that Senators could examine it, it having just come over from the House. Mr. Williams assented, and the House bill, together with Mr. Morton's amendment, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howand moved to amend the second section, making it read as follows:—

That if the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of the said States by the constitution thereof shall have passed or shall have a nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall note to the definition of said State, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the downor shall stoner convene the same.

Mr. Howand explained the object to be to take

convene the same.

Mr. Howake explained the object to be to take
from the Governor the discretion of calling the Legus-lature together or not, as he sees fit, and to require
it by law to assemble.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Howake moved to amend the third section to

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Howard moved to amend the third section to read as follows:—

That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each state, except 4 feorgia, when such State shall, by the Legislature, duly ratify article 14 of the amendments of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ininh Congress, and, as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said States to the fundamental condition hereix before impused upon the same.

He explained that the section requires the issue of a proclamation by the President announcing the compliance of the States with the necessary conditions before the State can be admitted into Congress. He had no idea that the President would ever issue any such proclamation, and therefore he proposed to dispense with it entirely, and declare those States ipso facto entitled to representation in Congress on their adoption of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said that point had been considered by the committee and they had decided to let the usual course be taken of allowing the responsibility to remain with the President of announcing the result by proclamation at the proper time. He (Mr. Edmunds) dissented from Mr. Howard's opinion that the President would withhold that proclamation. He thought the President would run no such risk, when he was directed by lay to issue it.

Mr. Howard replied that the President believed

would run no such risk, when he was law to issue it.

Mr. Howand replied that the President believed their whole system of reconstruction unconstitutional and void and intended to encounte his own tional and void and intended to encounte his own

plan. The Senator mistook the character of the President if he supposed there is anything he dare not attempt to that end. Those States under the present provision would not be entitled to representation at all if the President chose thus to refuse, and in this case he would defy their law and look with scorn upon all attempts to impeach him. But why, he asked, was the President's proclamation in regard to the readmission of a State required in order to satisfy the world that such a thing has taken place? Was not the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the State Legislatures, as shown by the seal of State, just as valid evidence of the fact as such a proclamation would be? Clearly so. Why, then, insist upon this useless ceremony when they knew, or ought to know, that such is the opposition of Andrew Johnson to their legislation that he will never issue such proclamation, but persist in keeping out those States as long as practicable.

Mr. Edmunds and his proposition was to restore

Mr. EDMUNDS said his proposition was to restore those States according to law, and he intended that the minister of the law. Andrew Johnson, shall do the last official act required by the law in restoring them, and thus commit himself to the Congressional policy of restoration; and he (Mr. Edmunds) had not the slightest doubt that the President would do it. He reminded the Senator that the President would have left the office ere now but for a difference of opinion in the Senate in regard to a law.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., suggested that the purpose of both Senators could be attained by leaving in the section the clause making it the duty of the President to issue such proclamation within ten days after the necessary official notification of the ratification.

he ratification.

Both Senators assented, and the amendment was o modified and then adopted.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend, by striking out the launce imposing upon Georgia the further fundamental condition of declaring null and void by her Jeneral Assembly certain provisions of the constitution relative to debts contracted prior to June 1, 845.

.865.
Some debate ensued, during which Mr. Morron ronounced the provisions unconstitutional and distonest, when, without action on the amendment, at thout five o'clock, the Senate went into executive ession and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 9, 1868.

RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY. The House assembled at eleven o'clock, an hour earlier than the usual time for meeting, that being the hour fixed for the official reception of the Chi nese Embassy. The attendance of members was

nese Embassy. The attendance of members was very large, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. The members of the Senate did not respond to the invitation to be present.

The Spraker called the House to order at eleven o'clock, and said, before directing the Clerk to read the journal of yesterday, the chair announces the appointment of Mr. Brooks, of New York, on the committee of reception, in place of Mr. Wood, of New York, who is detained at home on account of illness. The reading of the journal will be suspended when the doorkeeper shall announce the presence of the committee of the House of Representatives with the Chinese Embassy. In coming to the principal door, down the area towards the Speaker's desk, the House of Representatives will receive them standing. Before the formal presentation takes place the Chair will announce the period at which the members will resume their seats by a single stroke of the gavel, and after the presentation the Committee of the House of Representatives will introduce the Embassy to the members individually who desire to be introduced.

The clerk then proceeded with the reading of the journal of yesterday, but in about five minutes the reading ceased by direction of the Speaker, and the Sergeani-at-Arms announced the presence at the principal door of the Committee of the House of Representatives with the Chinese Embassy.

The committee and the Embassy advanced up the main aisle, Mr. Schenck escorting Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Banks escorting Chih Tajen and Mr. Brooks escorting Bun Tajen. The other members of the House who had been on their feet as the Embassy entered should resume their seats.

Mr. Schenck then said:—Mr. Speaker, the committee charged by your appointment with that duty, have the honor to present now to the House of Representatives his Excellency Anson Burlingame and their Excellencies his assistants of the Chinese Embassy.

Representatives his Excellency Anson Burlingame and their Excellencies his assistants of the Chinese Embassy.

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The SPEAKER, rising, pronounced his speech of welcome in the following words:—

Your Excellencies—The House of Representatives intermits its ordinary labors to-day to receive in this hall the Embassy which the oldest nation of the world has commissioned to America and Europe, and in the name of the people of the United States we bid you welcome. Spanning a continent in our area, from the Bay of Fundy to the granite portains of the Golden State, we turn our faces from the fatherland of Europe to clasp hands in closer relations than ever before with those who come to us from that continent which was the birthplace of mankind. Nor does it lessen our pleasure that the chief of this Embassy, transferred as he was from membership here to diplomatic duties abroad, so won the confidence of his Imperial Majesty to whom he was accedited that he returned to our midst honored, with his distinguished associates, as the custodians of the most remarkable trust ever committed by an emperor to his envoys. This Embassy of the Chinese empire, which has attracted such universal attention, has been halled throughout our land not only as marking an onward step in the world's history, but as been halled throughout our land not only as marking an onward step in the world's history, but as been halled throughout our land not only as marking an onward step in the world's history, but as been halled throughout our land not only as marking an onward step in the world's history, but as been halled throughout our land not only as marking an onward step in the world's history, but as been halled throughout our land not only as marking an onward step in the world's history, but as been halled throughout our land not only as marking an onward step in the world's history but as been halled through on the difference of the sea on which the millions of China have looked ages before our country was born

a greeting wherever you may go, on the Thames and the Seine, the Danube and the Rhine, the Baltic and the Rolfatic, I give you again an earnest and a heartfelt welcome.

MR. BURLINGAME'S RESPONSE.

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MR. SPEAKER—On behalf of my associates and myself I thank you for this warm and unusual reception. It transcends all personal compliment; it is the greeting of one great people by another; it is the Occident and the Orient for the first time in that electric contact whose touch makes the whole world kin; it is the meeting of two civilizations which have betthere revolved in separate spheres; it is a mighty revolution. Let us hope, sir, that it will go on without those convulsions which are too apt to mark great changes in haman affairs; let us hope that it will be achieved without the shedding of one drop of human blood. We are for peace; we came not with the beat of the drum nor martial tread, though representing the latent power of eighty millions of fighting nen. We are the herâlds of good will; we seek for China that equality without which nations and men are degraded. We seek not only the good of China, but we seek, thur good and the good of all mankind. We do this in no sentimental sense. We would be practical as the tooling millions whom we represent. We invite you to a broader trade; we invite you to a more intimate examination of the structure of Chinese civilization; we invite you to a better appreciation of the manners of that people, their temperance, their patience, their liabits of scholarship, their competitive examinations, their high culture of tea and silk, and we shall ask for them from you modern science, which has taken its great dayetopment within the memory of man, and the floiy doctrines of our Christian faith. It is for the West to say what our reception shall be; it is for the West to say what our reception shall be; it is for the set to say whether or not it was sincere when it so

in the galleries.)

PRESENTATION OF THE EMBASSY TO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

The individual presentation of the members of the House to the members of the Chinese embassy then took place. It was gone through with in good humored, informal style, some of the younger Celestials seeming to enjoy the scene very much, and occasionally occupying themselves giving autographs to members.

All the presentations having taken place the members of the embassy took their seats on chairs ranged in the area, and the House went on with the business, including a vote by yeas and nays. Finally, at twelve o'clock, the signal of departure was given, and the embassy, escorted by the committee, left the hall, the members of the House paying it the respect of standing up as it retired.

DIVISION OF TEXAS INTO TWO STATES.

Mr. BRAMAN, (rep.) of Mehn, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to erect two additional States out of the territory of the State of Texas. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

INACGURATION OF STATE OFFICERS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., from the same committee, reported back the bill to provide for the inauguration of State officers in Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, and for the meeting of the Legislatures of those States. (Copy of bill supplied with yesterday's proceedings).

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., made a prief protest against the whole system of legislation of which this bill is a part.

The bill was then passed by a party vote—yeas 113, nays 31.

REPORTED TO STREET OF THE SPEAKER PROSPECTOR OF THE SPEAKER PROSPECTOR OF THE SECRETARY OF

recommending an appropriation of \$100,000 for a bridge to connect the Rock Island argenal with the city of Rock Island, and recommending the sale of the Bergen Heights arenal property in New Jersey.

Mr. BÖYLER (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of the Navajoe Indians at the Bosco Redondo, and moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table.

After some discussion, Mr. Clever, the delegate from New Mexico, opposing the motion, the bill and amendments were laid on the table.

amendments were laid on the table.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of owners of bonded warehouses, class B, in Philadelphia, against interference by a new tax bill. Also two remonstrances of cigarmakers, &c., of New York against an increase of tax on cigars. Also a petition of cheroot makers in favor of reduction of the tax.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill granting the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company full power and authority to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river opposite the city of St. Louis, one span of the bridge to be at least five hundred feet clear between piers.

After considerable discussion, and the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., provising that the toils now fixed by the Legislatures of Illinois and Missouri shail not be increased, the bill was passed.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE BAILROAD.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also, from the same committee, reported a bill chartering the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company, and authorizing it to construct bridges over the navigable waters on its route.

At the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., who

construct oranges over the navigable waters on its route.

At the suggestion of Mr. Washburne, of lil., who said that this was a very important bill, and that it seemed from its reading that it was for the benefit of the capitalists in New York and Boston, the bill went over until the morning hour of to-morrow.

MAIL AND EMIGRANT STEAMSHIF LINE.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of N. J., from the same committee, reported back a bill to provide for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between New York and one or more European ports (authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New York).

Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New York).

The morning hour having expired before the reading of the bill was concluded, the bill went over until the morning hour of to-morrow.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BLAINS, (rep.) of Mc., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the action of the Mexican government in establishing free ports at Matamoros and other points on the Rio Grande is not in violation of treaty stipulations and unfriendly to the commercial rights of this country.

THE UNION PACIFIC RALLEGAD.

unfriendly to the commercial rights of this country.

THE UNION PACIFIC RALLEOAD.

Mr. GRISWOLD, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition, signed by about sixty officers of the leading railway companies of the United States, in favor or extending a subsidy to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern districts.

ing a subsidy to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division.

Auditor of Accounts of Congress.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of an Auditor of Accounts of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

On motion of Mr. Cullom, (rep.), of Ill., the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish supplies to an exploring expedition was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. VAN HORN, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the consolidation of the Imilian tribes and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory. Recommitted.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL OVER RAILROADS.

Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Roads and Canals, made a report on a resolution in relation to the right of Congress to exercise control over railroads, and also presented a minority report on behalf of Mr. Kerr. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. CAKE, (rep.) of Pa., from the same committee.

Mr. CAKE, (rep.) of Pa., from the same committee eported a bill to authorize the building of a railros reported a bill to authorize the building of a railroad from Washington city to connect with the Northern Central Railroad. Ordered printed and recom-

Central Railroad. Ordered printed and recommitted.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then, at twenty minutes past one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, commencing at section seventy-five. Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., moved to strike out section eighty-six, which provides for special taxes, arguing that it was a most odious form of taxstion. Mr. Schenck, (rcp.) of Ohio, argued against the motion, and stated that the revenue last year from that source amounted to over \$13,000,000, and that by a readjustment of the special taxes and the extension of them, and by including as a part of the special tax a tax on sales as above a certain amount, it was probable that under that head would be included one of the largest sources of revenue during the coming year.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., offered an amendment looking to the taxation of the United States bonds, but on a point of order by Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, it was ruled out of order.

The paragraph taxing retail dealers in section 87 was, at the instance of the Committee of Ways and Means, amended so as to read:—

Retail dealers.—Every person whose business it is do self or offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandles of foreign or domestic production, not including wines, distilled applits, malt, malt liquors, crude petroleum, tobacco, snuff or clarrs, and whose annual sales exceed \$5,000, ahall be regarded as a retail dealer and shall pay \$98.

Mr. Blair, (rep.) of Mich., moved to strike out the paragraph, and declared himself opposed to all taxes on the industry of the country which were not absolutely essential, and he did not believe these special taxes were.

Mr. Schenck opposed the motion, and argued that this tax was not a tax on manufactures or labor, but a tax on paymercial transactions.

a tax on commercial transactions.

Mr. Miller, (rep.) of Pa., inquired as to the amount mr. Scherck supposed that it would be as high as last year, when the amount collected was \$2,047,000.

Mr. Blair's motion was rejected.

Mr. Blair's moved to reduce the license from \$20 to \$10.

Mr. Blains moved to reduce the license from \$20 to \$10.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 42, nays 54.

Mr. Bannes (dem.), of N. Y., moved to amend the paragraph by making the tax \$10 and one-tenth of one per cent on the excess over \$5,000. He presented arguments in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment, not objecting to it on the ground of principle, but on the ground of convenience.

The amendment was rejected, and the committee passed on to the consideration of the next paragraph in reference to wholesale dealers.

The paragraph was, at the instance of the Committee of Ways and Means, somewhat modified as to its verblage, but not in substance.

Mr. Ingersoll, (rep.) of Ill, moved to amend by reducing the tax from \$2 to \$1 for every additional \$1,000 in excess of \$25,000.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment and repeated that the committee had had in view in preparing the bill a readjustment of taxation and had thought it but fair to bring the commercial interest up to the standard of taxation imposed on the producing interest. If any distinction were to be made it should be in favor of the latter class.

After further discussion by Measrs. Ela, Biair, Mullins and others the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Mass., suggested to include clothing also.

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Mr. Hooper, (rep.) of Mass., suggested to include clothing also.
Mr. Allison objected to that, saying that a man could get on with old clothing, but must have bread.
Mr. Schenck replied to the argument as to exempting breadstuf, and reminded the House that the tax was on the dealer or the capital used in his trade, and it was not to be supposed that provision dealers were actuated only by benevolent purposes.
The amendment offered by Mr. Allison was rejected.

dealers were actuated only by benevolent purposes. The amendment offered by Mr. Allison was rejected.

The Committee then proceeded to the next paragraph, reasting to bankers.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend by striking out the paragraph. He regarded money as being as essential to a community as sait or air or water, and therefore it should not be taxed. Cheap money was one of the necessities of a community, and hehoped to see the time when all obstacles to free banking would be withdrawn.

Mr. Schenck deemed the propositions laid down by Mr. Barnes as very broad ones. It was the banker—the man that was doing business in money—that the committee wanted to tax. It was that 'ere they were atter, not the air that the gentleman from New York spoke of. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCarthy, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the amendment, and gave his views in regard to banks and banking as a subject with which he was familiar.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Woodward moved to amend the proviso exempling saving banks by striking out the words "having no capital stock." It certainly appeared to him that if there was to be any distinction made it should be in favor of those banks which had capital of their depositors.

Mr. Allison opposed the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Eggleston, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to strike

rejected.

Mr. EGGLESTON, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to strike out the proviso exempting saving banks. Re-

rejected.

Mr. EGGLESTON, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to strike out the proviso exempting saving banks. Rejected.

Mr. Holman moved to amend the paragraph by increasing the tax on bankers with a capital not exceeding \$50,000 from \$100 to \$300. Rejected.

The committee proceeded to the next paragraph, which relates to brokers.

Mr. Welkers, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to amend the paragraph by grading the tax on brokers so that those whose business does not exceed \$40,000, shall pay \$50; \$80,000, \$100, and over that amount, \$150.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment.

It was adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll, (rep.) of Ill., inquired whether the paragraph would include persons who, while in other business, as farmers, merchants, lawyers, &c., cid a real brokerage business?

Mr. Schenck replied that it would be the fault of the Assessor if they did not.

Mr. Ingersoll, suggested that the paragraph should be amended so as to include them. He proposed that instead of using the words "every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stock," &c., the words should be "every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stock," &c., the words should be "every person who negotiates," &c.

Mr. Ingersoll's amendment was agreed to.

The next paragraph, relating to commerc' brokers, was amended, on motion of Mr. Sepby adding to the description the following "Or to sell or offer for sale, as the "

CONTINUED OF THE